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WHOLE NO. 2010.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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IN THE SCHOOLS

Must Be Another Teacher for the Night Sessions.

REPORT FROM MR. GIBSON

A Professor on Trial—Referred—Mo-
lokal Teacher Better Himself.
Changes—Transfer.

Minister Cooper, Inspector General
Townsend, Professor W. D. Alexander,
Chas. L. Hopkins, Mrs. E. W. Jordan
and Secretary Rodgers were present at
a special meeting of the Commissioners
of Education held from 2:30 to 4:30
yesterday afternoon.

Upon recommendation of the Teach-
ers' Committee, Miss Gurney was ap-
pointed assistant in the Bereitania
street school. Miss Weir was trans-
ferred from Kamehameha to Kaula-
weia school, and Miss Kathleen King
was appointed assistant in Kamehameha
school.

The matter of Professor Hiltz, teacher
in drawing in the city schools, was
brought up and discussed at length. It
appears that the Department has re-
ceived complaints that the instructor
is derelict in his work, failing at times
to visit schools under his charge to or-
ganize classes in them. There was con-
siderable stir among teachers over the
affair. Mr. Hiltz was suspended last
Friday. In the meanwhile a letter
made its appearance, which will be
used by the Department. At the meet-
ing the matter was referred to the
Teachers' Committee and Mr. von Holt.

Mr. Lightfoot reported the attend-
ance upon the night school to be greater
than ever before. The services of
an extra teacher were badly needed.
Miss Dietz, who recently arrived from
Sonoma county, Cal., was appointed to
the position.

Minister Cooper reported the arrival
of Miss Egan, the new instructor for
the Practice School. She was chosen in
California by Professor Dressler.

Mr. Oglesby was appointed assistant
in the school at Uluhalu, Maui.

Mr. Sturgeon, the new man appointed
to Kamaekah, was soon after
reaching that place, offered a much
better position by Manager P. McLane
on the Molokai plantation. The Com-
missioners granted Mr. Sturgeon's ap-
plication for release and appointed his
wife principal of the school.

A long report from Normal Instruc-
tor T. H. Gibson on the condition of
the schools of North Kona was read. Lin-
hart's, Cockett's, Holualoa, Kailua and
Keahou were found in excellent
shape. It was recommended that the
Kihohu school be closed for the reason
that only thirteen pupils attended it
and it was badly located.

Mr. Gibson recommended that the
school vacation in Kona be from Aug-
ust to October in place of from July to
September, so that the children might
be at home during the coffee picking
season. This was favored by the Com-
missioners and may be done.

The Hiltz case was again taken up
and discussed at length. An applica-
tion for the position of drawing teach-
er from a Sydney gentleman, now visit-
ing Honolulu, was read. At 4:30 the
whole matter was deferred for further
investigation.

SPANISH PRIESTS

ARE IN FLIGHT.

Eight of Them From Manila Tell
Sad Tales.

There are eight Spanish priests on
the Doric, fresh from Manila, on their
way to Venezuela to begin labors anew.
They do not know a word of English,
and are therefore not interesting con-
versationists in this part of the
world. Through an interpreter one of
them made this statement:

"We are Catholic priests and were
sent to Manila from Spain. Our work
was in the country districts of Luzon.
Soon after the Spanish feet was sunk
the insurgents wrecked our schools,
robbed and despoiled our mission
churches and drove us into Manila.
About fifty priests were killed by them
in the most brutal manner. Twenty-
four were of our own order, the others
being, for the most part, French and
Belgians. As our whole work was laid
waste, we decided to leave the Philip-
pines and were finally permitted to do
so by the head of our order in Spain.

"No, we are not the only ones to flee
from Manila. A number of other
priests, some Spanish and others from
various countries of Europe, left about
the same time for their homes or to
new fields. We left just before the city
surrendered, went to Macao and thence
to Hongkong.

"Let us impress one thing. We did
not flee from the Americans. On the
contrary we know that our churches
and interests would have fared well
under the laws of the United States.
It was merely the discouragement of
seeing the work of years destroyed by
the men we had gone to teach, and the
improbability of compensating feeling
and being able to build up again among
them.

"Many people of Manila and Luzon
welcome the Stars and Stripes. All,
even to those most embittered by the

war, prefer American to insurgent
rule. The latter would be simply sui-
cidal to Christianity and all business
pursuits. We anticipate that the in-
surgents will make serious trouble be-
fore matters settle down. It is esti-
mated that there are 50,000 of them in
striking distance of Manila."

Soon after reaching Honolulu the
priests were met by Bishop Guisot
and escorted to the Mission. There
they were cordially received by the
fathers.

Death of Mr. Fujii.

Attorney General Smith is informed
in a private letter from Japan that
Mr. Fujii, who was consul general in
this country for several years, died on
the 26th of September. He was ill one
month, of a carbuncle, which developed
many complications. The funeral was
held from the Fujii home ninety miles
north of Tokio.

Mr. Fujii was here during all of 1893
and did excellent service for his Gov-
ernment. He was a man of experience
in public life and entertained much.
Mr. Fujii made many friends here.

Upon returning from Hawaii to his
native country Mr. Fujii was placed at
the head of the Commercial Bureau for
the Foreign Office and had control of
immense amounts of consular busi-
ness.

IN UPPER COURTS

Decisions From Supreme and Circuit Benches.

A Cane Land Case—Administrator
Matters—Steamer City of Col-
umbia—A Walkiki Lot.

The Supreme Court has filed a
decision in the case of Charles
Notley and sons vs. the Kukui
Plantation Co., action of debt. For
rent alleged to be due, overruling
plaintiff's exceptions to the ruling
of Circuit Judge Perry. The land
in question is 840 acres situated in Ha-
makua, Hawaii. It is held by the
Court, in opposition to one point of
exception, that the boundaries of the land
damaged are sufficiently certain and
definite and include all the land within
the bounds. The evidence that portions
of it are not "suitable for the cultiva-
tion of sugar cane" does not show a
latent ambiguity. Hartwell for plain-
tiffs; Kinney & Ballou for defendant.

Judge Stanley is the author of a
decision in the assumpsit matter of Ma-
ka Puakuni vs. David Dayton, admin-
istrator of the estate of Alexander
Moore, deceased, giving judgment in
the sum of \$1,380. It appears that
plaintiff was engaged by Moore, then
invalued, in October, 1893, as his
housekeeper at \$30 per month. She
served as such until July 31, 1897, dur-
ing which time, however, no part of
of the salary was paid. George A.
Davis for plaintiff; Paul Neumann for
defendant.

George A. Davis, proctor and advo-
cate for Rose Berliner in her damage
suit against the steamer Columbia,
has noted an appeal from the decision
of Judge Perry to the Supreme Court
upon question of "civil and maritime
law and fact and generally."

Judge Perry yesterday signed a de-
cree ordering the Marshal to sell the
steamer Columbia at public auction to
satisfy the judgment found for Rus-
sel Colegrove. Appeals filed, however,
will of course stay these proceedings.

John K. Prendergast has been ap-
pointed administrator of the estate of
Kaalewa Pearson under \$250 bonds.
Mr. Humphreys, representing the peti-
tioner, appealed from the decision and
appointment to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court yesterday filed a
decision in the ejectment matter of C.
W. Booth vs. G. C. Beckley and others,
his tenants, overruling exceptions, and
appeal of plaintiff. This is a victory
for defendants. The property involved
is about one and a half acres at Wal-
kiki. Magoon, Silliman and McClan-
ahan for plaintiff; Kinney & Ballou
for defendants.

Judge Perry has ordered that the
bond of Akoi and J. H. Barenaba, \$200,
conditioned upon proper performance
of the former of duties as guardian of
Laahia be put in suit for the use and
benefit of C. Lal Young, guardian of
Laahia.

MAHDI'S HEAD.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Daily Tele-
graph's Cairo correspondent says: It is
reported that Maj. McDonald has reached
Lado, where was located the Mahdi's
tomb, and the body was destroyed. An
enthusiast, it is said, secured the Mahdi's
head, and sending it to the Royal Col-
lege of Surgeons in London. The corre-
spondent adds that Maj. Marchand's pos-
ition is absurd, and that the natives ig-
nore him.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The officials
of the War Department pronounce to be
without foundation in fact the alarmist
stories coming from sources in San Fran-
cisco to the effect that Germany had
shown any disposition to arm the Philip-
pine insurgents with a view to inclining
them to harass the American Admiral at
Manila.

YELLOW FEVER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 15.—The yellow
fever epidemic is slowly marching on-
ward. New Orleans chronicles its first
death today, and two more people were
taken down with the disease there.

A MANILA PAPER

'The American Soldier' Has Been Received Here.

FROM A SPANISH OFFICE

Publishers Handicapped—Some
Notes From First Issue—Per-
rine—Lover of Hawaii.

Volume I, No. 1, of The American
Soldier, the pioneer English newspaper
of Manila, has been received and is in-
teresting in every way. It is edited by
Geo. A. Smith and will come from the
presses of a Spanish print shop once
a week. It is sold for five cents a copy.
Subscriptions will not be received.
Advertisements are of Spanish, Eng-
lish and American houses. The type
has the Spanish "N" and the odd, for-
eign quotation marks.

Col. C. McC. Reeve has been pro-
moted to the rank of Brigadier Gen-
eral. He is remembered here as com-
mander of the crack Thirtieth Minne-
sota. The paper has a letter list and
an installment of Spanish phrase book.
Here are extracts from The American
Soldier, which in the town of Manila
alone has a constituency of 15,000
American soldiers:

"Don't blame the proof reader, nor
the writer for all the errors in gram-
mar or orthography. The type is set
up by native Philipinos, and it would
have taken a proof reader with a dozen
pairs of eyes to have discovered the
errors they have made.

"Our readers will notice that Escobita
is about the only one mentioned
by our advertisers. For the benefit of
those who are unacquainted in the
city we will say that Escobita is the
main street in the city, in New Manila.
The numbers are easily found. Give
them a call.

"Private Perrine, from Hawaii, has
found another 230-lb. shell which he
has added to his collection. The latter
embraces one shell and one 150-
pound cannonball found in the south fort,
remains of the foundation of the de-
molished Spanish arsenal, four miles
west of the city.

"Food is improving and we have been
issued hammocks to sleep in. It is only
natural that the wheels of office should
turn slowly at first, considering all the
disadvantages encountered. The
"Kickers" will have to bide their time
and all will be satisfactorily arranged.

HAWAII.

Ha-wa-ii! Ha-wa-ii!
Thy shores shall woo my feet—
Thou cradle of desire,
Of sun-kissed fruits and flowers
Of beauty, love, and fire;
Of emerald deeps and shallows,
Of coral reefs and caves,
Ha-wa-ii! Ha-wa-ii!
Thou genius of the waves.

I love thee! I love thee!
The weary soul would rest,
As wrapped in blissful slumbers,
Upon thy tender breast;
As wooed by thy fair maidens,
As clasped by thy warm arms,
I love thee! I love thee!
Thou wonder of earth's charms.

Ha-wa-ii! Ha-wa-ii!
Thy name shall henceforth be
The one sweet bond of friendship,
And charm of hope to me;
Thy hills shall fill my visions,
Thy shores shall woo my feet—
Ha-wa-ii! Ha-wa-ii!
My life's long wished retreat.

—Valentine Stewart.

SISTINE MADONNA.

Prof. Brigham Speaks on Raphael,
the Master.

The life and labors of Raphael San-
zio was the subject of Professor Wil-
liam T. Brigham's lecture yesterday
morning before the students of Oahu
College. The professor pictured the
Italy of Raphael's day and gave a de-
scription of Urbino, the birthplace of
the great master. He sketched at
length the life of Raphael, dwelling on
the painter's peculiarly unselfish char-
acter. The masterpieces were de-
scribed, particularly the Sistine Madon-
na, the portrait of Pope Julius II, and
the Transfiguration. In speaking of
the Madonnas, a loyal tribute was paid
to woman. The Madonna supplies to
the faithful Catholic what is some-
times felt to be lacking among Protest-
ants, motherhood in Christianity, the
craving that led Theodore Parker to
pray, "Our Father and Mother, who
are in Heaven."

Long in Service.

Miss Scott, an American lady who
has been a missionary in Africa under
the auspices of the Episcopal church
for thirty-four years, was a visitor in
Honolulu yesterday. She will con-
tinue on her way to the States by the
S. S. Doric this morning. Miss Scott is
accompanied by a young African girl
who is to be educated in America. The
girl is intelligent looking and neat in
her European clothing. Miss Scott has
found her work agreeable and has met
with considerable success. She has

had many adventures and many trials,
but has been happy and satisfied
through it all. Miss Scott yesterday
called at St. Andrew's Priory and was
shown through the place.

First Regiment Officers.

Col. Fisher presided at a meeting of
the Board of Officers of the First Reg-
iment, N. G. H., held at headquarters
last evening. The proposal of a couple
of the American Comedy company
players to manage a minstrel show for
the regiment was rejected. A commit-
tee was appointed to arrange the ball
to be given in honor of officers in the
American commands. The committee-
men are: Maj. Jones, Capt. Pratt, Capt.
Ashley, Capt. Smith, Lieut. Petrie. The
party will be given in a few weeks. It
was recommended by the Board that
any officer going on the retired list be
permitted to retain his uniform and
side arms.

Judge Hitchcock Better.

Sheriff Andrews wrote by the Kinau
that Judge Hitchcock was better Sat-
urday morning. Friday his chances of re-
covery were considered doubtful. Inflam-
mation of the bowels is the trouble. Mrs.
Smith, a daughter, and Ed Hitchcock
have joined their father at Kohala. As
soon as the sick man can be removed he
will be taken back to Hilo.

A PARTING GIFT

Gazette Co. Employees and C. G. Ballentyne.

Token of Esteem to Retiring Man-
ager—The Relations Have Been
Pleasant—Speeches.

About forty of the fifty odd em-
ployees of the Hawaiian Gazette Com-
pany gathered in the large room of
the job offices at 4 o'clock yesterday
afternoon and then called from the
front part of the establishment Mr. C.
G. Ballentyne, the retiring manager,
who had been summoned on "a busi-
ness matter."

It was a presentation occasion. The
employees who had been under the di-
rection of Mr. Ballentyne for three
years did not feel that they could
omit him to depart without giving him
a token of their regard and a re-
membrance of the pleasant relations
which had uniformly existed between
the manager and the force.

The spokesman was Editor W. N.
Armstrong, who was happy and ear-
nest in his remarks to Mr. Ballentyne.
Mr. Armstrong expressed neatly and
completely just what it was desired by
all to say to the retiring manager.

This was that the employees to an in-
dividual had grown to like Mr. Bal-
lentyne, had always been treated fair-
ly and justly by him and regretted his
departure.

At this stage the covering over a
package was removed and there was
shown a glittering silver water service
from Wichman's, with appropriate
monogram. Reaching against the pitcher
was a framed address printed on white
satin.

Mr. Ballentyne was not expecting
anything of the sort, but responded
promptly. He said his policy had been
to select the employees with care, to
choose persons he believed capable and
worthy of confidence, that he believed
he left just such a force, all of whom
he could recommend to his successor,
Mr. Pearson. The relations between
the manager and the employees had al-
ways been pleasant and Mr. Ballentyne
said he would always remember with
pleasure not only the day of the pre-
sentation, but the whole three years of
his active service for the company in
co-operation with all the employees.

Three cheers were given heartily for
Mr. Ballentyne and there was an ex-
change of congratulations.

TRAM AND SOLDIERS.

There Is a Rate But It Has Red
Tape Feature.

Mr. Paine, manager of the Tram
Company, was asked yesterday if no
rate was made for the soldiers en-
camped on Diamond Head and in the
park.

The News Master, the soldier paper,
had published a vigorous protest over
the fact that men were compelled to
pay full fare as this hardship has not
been experienced anywhere else.

Mr. Paine said he supposed that
about all of the men were paying full
fare, but that it was their own fault.
He had received a letter from Col.
Ruhle, quartermaster, on the subject
and had responded at once that the
rate should be fifteen cents for the
round trip from the Walkiki terminus
instead of twenty cents. Tickets had
been prepared, but the only persons
who had called for them were a few
officers.

The tickets are sold in numbers of
not less than twenty, so that unless
pay authorities make some arrange-
ment for the men they will not get the
reduction. Only the millionaire sons
in the ranks of the enlisted men would
have enough money twenty minutes
after pay time to buy twenty tickets at
fifteen cents each and besides not all
of the men would want twenty tickets.

The hope has been freely expressed
that the company make a simple sys-
tem that would permit the men to get
the benefit of the small reduction.

FOR LITTLE ONES

Annual Meeting of the Free Kin- dergarten Society.

AN ACCOUNT OF WORK DONE

Reports From Officers and Depart-
ments—The Finances—Some
Detail—The Future.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The annual meeting of the Free Kin-
dergarten and Children's Aid Associa-
tion was held in the Y. M. C. A. hall
at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Mrs.
C. M. Hyde presided and Miss Eldredge
officiated as secretary. About 200 Kin-
dergarten workers and persons inter-
ested in the enterprise were present.
Reports were read and several made
remarks on the work in their respec-
tive departments. Mrs. Harriet Castle
Coleman, financial secretary, submit-
ted the following:

"Fifty-seven hundred and eighty-six
dollars, in round numbers, have been
collected by the financial secretary and
handed over to the treasurer since last
October.

"The sources from which this
amount has been gathered may be ap-
proximately shown by reference to the
pledge list which stands today much as
follows:

From business man of Hono- lulu and Kaula.....	\$2,136.00
Yearly pledges from the wom- en of the Association and others.....	1,176.00
Monthly contributors through the little envelopes.....	297.00
From our Japanese contribu- tors.....	253.00
From the Bishop Annuity.....	600.00
From interest on S. N. Castle Memorial Fund.....	600.00
Interest on deposit in Postal Savings Bank—say.....	20.00
Thirty Annual Membership fees.....	90.00
Rent of fruit stall on Queen Street—half premium.....	45.00

Total from sources of a
permanent nature—say.....\$5,200.00
From sundry other incidental
sources, such as Miss Alex-
ander's supplementary col-
lection list, donations, old
pledges, etc.....\$ 586.00

\$5,786.00

"At the close of our last year's re-
port the pledge list footed about \$3,-
700. Our estimated expenses for the
year 1898, were about \$5,500. This
showing called for the raising of \$1,-
800 from some quarter. Our effort in
this direction has been to secure de-
finite pledges, and we have much cause
for gratitude in the cordial response
to this that we have met from many
of our contributors as we also have
for all the help that has been given to
us in many ways during the past year.
It is principally by the cordial co-
operation of our subscribers that the
pledge list has been increased from
\$3,700 where it stands today, and we
take this opportunity to extend to all
who have done so much for the work
our most heartfelt thanks.

The treasurer's report shows
the expense for the past
year to have been—say.....\$5,632.00
Our estimate at the beginning
of the year for this was.....5,500.00

"Actual expenditure being about
\$132.00 over the estimate. Such a re-
sult in a growing work is more often
experienced than otherwise and shows
the need of providing more rather than
less than an estimate calls for.

"Next year we look for the following
outlay:

Salary of trainer and supervi- sor or six directors.....	\$3,950.00
Salary one paid assistant.....	100.00
Rent of Queen Emma Hall.....	600.00
Janitor of Queen Emma Hall.....	180.00
Other janitors' fees—say.....	200.00
Material for six Kindergar- tens—say.....	200.00
Sanitary work—say.....	200.00
Incidentals—say.....	270.00

Total amount of estimate.....\$5,700.00

"Even if we do not exceed this esti-
mate it is plainly seen that the amount
at present pledged, i. e. \$5,200 will not
cover the looked for expenses. There
is still work ahead—there always is
in work that is worth doing. It grows
in spite of us, and we cannot do less
than to grow with it. But we can only
go forward as fast as public senti-
ment will allow. It is important then
that each of us should do all in our
power to show to everyone whom we
may influence how great a work this
is

This great work, "The Hope of the World is in the Children." Respectfully submitted, "HARRIET CASTLE COLEMAN."

Miss Frances Lawrence, supervisor of the City Kindergarten read the following interesting report:

"What is the kindergarten and what is the duty of the kindergarten?" is a question which confronts me constantly. It may be that some one has visited one of the kindergartens and found the children and teachers gone for a walk, or a visit to a neighboring rice field or taro patch, or she may find the teacher with her sleeves rolled up, giving a child a bath, and to one not familiar with the kindergarten principles the question naturally arises, What is the kindergarten? or in some amazement, Is this the duty of the kindergarten? Again, the teachers have felt that visitors were often surprised to see certain things being done in the kindergarten, but as they were too busy to explain the wherefore of them, the visitors departed with a possible doubt in their minds. So today, at the risk of repeating things many of you have heard before, with the hope, perhaps of presenting the subject in a different light, I will undertake to answer the question briefly.

The kindergarten is a place in which the immediate physical, mental and spiritual needs of the little child are supplied for his harmonious development, which expression is full of meaning, though it has almost grown to be cant.

The quality, then, of the the kindergarten depends largely upon the insight of the teacher as to what the immediate needs of the child are, for you will readily see that it would be useless to try to give a child a lesson in honesty or politeness while his body is craving food.

It is sad to relate that in our kindergartens the most pressing need is physical. Too often do the children come to school dirty, hungry, dressed in filthy clothes and covered with sores or vermin. It is, however, encouraging to note that after the kindergarten has been in running order for some time, the children come to school in better condition. Last year in the Japanese kindergarten there were many children to be bathed every day. This year, so far, only two have been found who needed a bath, and they were from the same family.

Through the kindness and loving services of Miss Thompson, of Kamehameha Boys' School, and Miss Johnson, of the Sanitarium, with the help of four Hawaiian girls from Kawaiaha and Kamehameha Girls' Schools, we have been enabled to establish a sanitary department in the most needy kindergartens. The nurses come twice a week, give the children baths when needed, wash their sores and dress them with healing salves that they may soon get well. Dr. Day, Dr. Garvin and Dr. Howard have been most kind in giving medical advice in the several cases where it was needed, and the Government has given us a liberal supply of medicines.

But the work has grown so we find it necessary to put it into the hands of some one who can give her whole time to it. The teachers are earnest and faithful, work early and late, taking part of nurse, mother and kindergarten, which is their blessed privilege, but there is so much to be done they cannot possibly attend to it all.

There was the case of little Kakaia, last year, who was treated for one thing or another from September until spring. Many a time I have gone into the kindergarten and found her a bundle of bandages from head to foot. No sooner was she cured of one thing than another ailment presented itself, until she was finally taken to the hospital. Here she remained several months, until she was quite well. She had only been back in her home a few weeks before she was coming to have her fingers bandaged again. Some one is needed to look up just such cases, go to the homes, show the parents how to care for their children. This is a most important field of work, and a tactful worker could do more good than all the societies now in existence. There are hundreds of babies one meets on the street, in the street cars, everywhere, who are suffering from troubles of all kinds, caused by or at least aggravated by lack of proper care. An attempt has been made to reach the most ignorant and careless mothers through the mothers' meetings, but it has failed. They seem willing enough and anxious for the welfare of their children, but they need object lessons to show them how. With a worker, then, who would go into the homes and help remove the cause of the troubles being treated in the kindergarten, the work done would be effective, and the need of a sanitary department almost if not wholly disappear. Could I but show you the pressing need of such a worker, so that soon we might secure one, she would demonstrate better than words the good that can be accomplished, and as I believe open the gateway for all the work of the mission.

There is another physical need we have taken steps to meet. About 11 o'clock in one of our kindergartens the teacher was much annoyed to hear "I want to go home," from several childish voices. Naturally it worried her for she felt if she were working right the children would love the kindergarten too much to care to go home at that hour. Why was it? she asked herself again and again. One day the clew was given her, for one little boy added, "to get something to eat." At the next mothers' meeting, or when she visited them in their homes, she made inquiries, and found that most of the children were in the habit of eating a very slight breakfast, if any at all, often because there was little to eat. Now in several of the kindergartens where it is found necessary, a slight lunch of a banana, cracker or cookie is given the children and a perceptible change is noticed. So much for the most pressing physical needs, though there are others which are supplied by the games.

The stories, songs, excursions, talks, occupations, gifts and games are all planned directly to develop the children at their weakest points, physically, mentally, and spiritually, as for instance: If they are heavy and awkward in their movements, they are given must be curbed, each child taught to happy rhythm in them, such as games



MISS WHEELER, ANGEL OF MERCY.
Miss Annie Wheeler, who has devoted so much of her time and energy to nursing the sick soldiers at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, is the brave daughter of a gallant soldier, Major General Joseph Wheeler, who so materially assisted in the capture of Santiago.

of sunbeams, the flying of birds, etc. No attention is called to how it is done, but all the interest centers around what is being done, for we believe with Col. Parker that as the image is so will the expression be. If the child seems to be utterly lacking in concentration, a small share of which he has at best, the teacher tries to make her game interesting enough to hold him to one thing three minutes today, perhaps four tomorrow. If he seems to have no idea of the rights of property, he is shown through observation, through games, stories, songs that each one has certain rights which must not be violated. He is given things for his very own that he may feel the joy of ownership; he is given the care of certain things in the kindergarten, and must account for them every so often.

The first principles of true living must be learned, right impulses must be developed and evil ones inhibited, dominant faculties must be awakened, and those which are over-developed must be curbed, each child taught to see the good and beautiful in everything, and an opportunity given him to work out his own individuality. One of our teachers of children who have no "homey" atmosphere anywhere, who live from hand to mouth and spend most of their time on the streets because they have no place worthy the name home, decided to give each child a homelike feeling for the kindergarten. So she bought twenty little brooms twenty dust cloths, wooden dishes, dish rags and other necessary things, and now a part of every morning is taken up in the performance of regular household duties. The children take turns in sweeping the room and verandas, in dusting the chairs, tables and piano. They wash and wipe the dishes, putting them neatly away. They water the plants and make bouquets to brighten the room. In this way they have a real live interest in the kindergarten and a foundation is being laid for good home makers.

It gives me pleasure to state right here that children whose mothers have been educated in our Girls' Schools are far above the average. They are well cared for physically, and the only trouble is that they are in danger of being spoiled by overindulgence and indiscriminate petting. How much better off still would they be if their mothers had had a year's training in the kindergarten. I should like to see, and that very soon, a partial kindergarten course given to all the graduates of our Girls' schools, not to make them kindergartners, but to prepare them for life, for I believe more can be accomplished in that way for the next generation than in any other. We have been pleased to see how much the girls who have taken the kindergarten course have developed from their contact with the little children. They have grown sweeter, more gentle, more patient, more womanly and they look at life with different eyes.

One young girl, rough and uncouth, kept coming to one of the kindergartens every day. The teacher inquired about her school, and found she was ashamed to go, she was so much larger than any of the other children. After urging her as much as possible, and finding she could not get her to go, the kindergarten asked her if she would not like to help with the children. The girl was very willing, but rough and awkward in her efforts, so that for some time the teacher felt she had her hands full. But Rebecca soon became deeply interested. She lost her self-consciousness and entered into the games as heartily as one of the children. She was a host in herself, and the children loved her dearly. Very soon she became a necessary part of the kindergarten, and when absent was missed as much as one of the teachers would have been. One day she disappeared and no trace of her could be found.

Only a few weeks ago a young lady stepped up to me and asked politely if I remembered her. I was much surprised to find that this was Rebecca. She had moved, it seems, from the vicinity, and being ashamed of her ignorance had again attempted to go to school. No one would recognize the wild, rough Rebecca in this quiet, lady-like girl.

Suppose these girls had had a year's training in the kindergarten, and we do not find them intelligent or capable enough to even be kindergartners, why would they not make good nurse girls, at least much better than many of the diseased, ignorant, Japanese women so often employed?

As for our other plans for the coming year, we have many, some of which are still in embryo. At present we cannot see far into the future, but as each need presents itself, as we develop and feel new needs, there is always some way of supplying them.

A Startled Mother.

From the Freeport, (Ill.) Bulletin.

While busy at work in her home, Mrs. William Shay, corner of Taylor and Hancock Avenues, Freeport, Ill., was startled by hearing a noise just behind her.

Turning quickly she saw creeping toward her her four-year-old daughter, Beatrice. The child moved over the floor with an effort, but seemed filled with joy at finding her mother. The rest of the happening is best told in the mother's own words. She said:

"On the 28th of September, 1898, while in the bloom of health, Beatrice was suddenly and severely afflicted with spinal meningitis. Strong and vigorous before, in five weeks she became feeble and suffered from a paralytic stroke which twisted her head back to the side and made it impossible for her to move a limb. Her speech, however, was not affected. We called in our family doctor, one of the most experienced and successful practitioners in the city. He considered the case a very grave one. Before long little Beatrice was compelled to wear a plaster paris jacket. Prominent physicians were consulted, electric batteries were applied, but no benefit was noticed until we tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"Busy in my kitchen one afternoon I was startled by the cry of 'Mamma' from little Beatrice, who was creeping towards me. I had placed her on an improvised bed in the parlor comfortably close to the fireside and given her some books and playthings. She became tired of waiting for me to come back and made up her mind to go to me, so her story 'My Pink Pills made me walk,' which she tells everyone who comes to our house, was then for the first time verified. She has walked ever since. She has now taken about nine boxes of the pills and her pale and pinched face has been growing rosy, and her limbs gained strength day by day. She sleeps all night long now, while before taking the pills she could rest but a few hours at a time." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all druggists.

"All Are Welcome"
(Cleveland, O., Plaindealer)

The following ambiguous notice on a bulletin board in front of one of Cleveland's fashionable churches attracted general attention:

EVENING SERVICE,
7 O'CLOCK.
"HELL IS PAVED WITH GOOD INTENTIONS."
ALL ARE WELCOME
SEATS FREE.

ABSOLUTELY TRUE AND PERFECT.

WASHBURN

GUITARS AND MANDOLINS

These three instruments made by Washburn & Sons, Ltd., are the best in the world. They are made of the finest materials and are of the most perfect construction. They are sold by all music stores and by the Washburn & Sons, Ltd., Chicago, U.S.A.

DUE TO ARRIVE

Per Schooner ALOHA

ON CONSIGNMENT

12

STRONG

WELL BROKEN

MULES.

Orders for immediate delivery on arrival at

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.

ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. FORT STREET, ABOVE CLUB STABLES.

Would You Succeed?

Then be energetic and straight in your business relations with your customers.

This is why THE MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO. do the business.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,

SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.

FORT STREET.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD

IMPORTERS
HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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BICYCLES:

THE WELL KNOWN ELDREDGE
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Also BICYCLE SUNDRIES such as
Tires, Rims, Spokes, Lamps, etc.

If you don't know what you want, our bicycle man, R. C. Geer, will help you out.

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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water-Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scoury Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity. Its each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINDOLPH AND MIDLAND COUNTRIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
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Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

W-W-W-W-W-W-W
GET IT AT
WATERHOUSE'S.
A Chat
About Our Plans.

We have delayed making answer to the volley of interested inquiries that have been made on all sides since the announcement that we had leased larger quarters in the Waverley Block—that we would not carry dry goods in the future—not that we didn't want to take the public into our confidence, but that when we did speak it might be from well-developed plans. The framework of the great business we hope to build here is constructed at last.

The success you've given us in our past business assures us our methods are approved. We are glad. We've tried hard to give you the best possible service—and we start into the broader field with great achievements behind us—and high aims and ambitions before us. You'll feel at home in the "Greater Store" because it'll have the familiar ways.

As purveyors to the public in all that is best, reasonable in price—quality considered—in

**GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE.**

We shall occupy our accustomed place—in the lead. We shall be there by virtue of our deserts. Those lines are to have more room than they've ever had.

EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY
at prices that will not affect the pocket of the most economical—as long as they want good goods—will be the slogan of the future, with us.

**COMPLETE IN ITS THREE LINES.
COMPLETE IN EACH LINE.**

Our Island customers may always depend upon us to send them the best that money will buy. When in town make our store your headquarters.

We are to be congratulated upon our great acquisition—and you up-on the great advantages the greater store will afford. May we prosper jointly.

J. T. WATERHOUSE,
Waverley Block,
Bethel Street.
**Groceries, Hardware,
Crockery.**

Established in 1851. Leaders in 1896.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1898.

THE SALOON.

The regulations that compel the saloon keeper to remove screens and side doors has not proved effective in the cities. It has enabled the police to enforce the laws to better advantage, but it has not materially lessened the evils of intemperance. Just so long as the community legalizes the sale of liquor all schemes for limiting its evil effects are largely futile. Just so long as the making of alcoholic liquors is permitted, and the Government of the United States derives a vast revenue from it, attempts to materially limit its uses will fail. It is most unfortunate that it is so. But so it is.

Some years ago a crank in New York City sent a petition to the mayor of the city, demanding that all houses should be made of glass, and, therefore, be open to inspection. He reasoned in this way: Crimes against the law, violations of the moral law are always committed in secret; the State fails to convict because evidence of crime cannot be obtained; make houses of glass and thoroughly transparent, and there will be no crime, or the evidence of it will be easily secured; orgies will not be carried on, if the crowd can stand by and look on; family life will be vastly improved if the neighbors can stand across the street and study its manifestations. In fact, this crank, insisted that glass houses would end hypocrisy and, as he said, the millennium would come in with a "bang." The Mayor simply replied that this scheme was impracticable.

The evil of intemperance will be best fought by right conditions, and not by repression. We found here that the effective way to fight cholera was not by treating people who had been exposed to it, and had taken it, but to establish such a condition of things that the disease could not exist. The spread of cholera in a place is an expression of the bad sanitary conditions. The saloon is an expression of our civilization. The Government is an expression of our social condition. The Church is an expression of our moral condition. Remove the filth and stop the breeding of microbes and there is no more cholera. Improve the physical and moral condition of men, and the saloon goes. So will go also the jail and the gallows. Make men perfect morally, and the Church will also go. But evils are generally fought from the other end of the line, that is, by not changing conditions. There can be no effective movement against intemperance so long as the government permits brandy to be made from grapes, and whiskey from corn. The advocates of temperance play really a losing game when the expense of the war for humanity is defrayed out of the tax on beer and whiskey.

Whether the screens and side doors of the saloon are removed or not, is a mere trivial incident in reconstructing the thirst of the race. Let us first remove the thirst.

JUSTICE FREAR ON THE LABOR QUESTION.

The remarkably able paper on the labor question, read by Justice Frear before the Social Science Association on June 28, 1897, is republished in the San Francisco Chronicle of Sept. 23d, 1898. Its contents should be familiar to every planter, or person interested in our sugar production. It groups in one paper, besides its original matter, valuable material and discussions which are only to be found scattered through many books and pamphlets. It combats the practice of accepting popular notions on the subject of labor, which are plausible, but incorrect.

Men who deal with practical matters, and are confronted daily with practical questions, are prone to despise the opinions of the economic writers. And frequently they are justified in it, because much that is solemnly written is untrue. The writers are either theorists, or are unable to obtain the facts which must furnish the basis for correct theories. The history of business shows that the majority of business men are not accurate observers of facts of a general nature, because the demands of business do not require it.

Justice Frear's paper covers several important points, which cannot be reviewed briefly. And yet these points go to the very life of our sugar interests. We shall discuss several of them from time to time.

For instance he says, that it is generally believed that "capitalists who pay high wages cannot compete with those who pay low wages." In attacking this belief, he asks those who accept it to

"Explain the fact that the California farmer pays high wages, high prices

for his implements, the expense of transportation by rail to San Francisco, and by sea 15,000 miles around Cape Horn to England, the expense of interest and insurance during this long voyage, and is still able to sell his wheat in the same market and at the same price as the English farmer who has paid much lower wages, has not had similar expenses of transportation, interest and insurance, and has obtained his implements at lower prices?"

He also cites the case of the cheap labor of India competing with the high priced labor of California, without depriving the California farmer of a fair profit in ordinary times.

He finally declares that the facts in the cases cited and in many other cases, prove that "high wages indicate low cost of production." This is settled as a principle in finally by the enormous exportation of American high-priced labor goods to low-priced labor countries.

This paper takes bold and just ground regarding Asiatic labor in these Islands. It states that, "white or high priced labor is not prejudiced by Chinese or cheap labor, in so far as white laborers are paid more. It is not because they are white men, or because they want more, or because it costs them more to live, but because they are more capable or have better opportunities and can earn more."

While these propositions are strictly true, doubts arise in the minds of men not accustomed to reflect on the subject owing to the fact that the rule is not universal. While a sober, industrious American mechanic is more capable of earning high wages than an Asiatic, a careless, though skillful American mechanic, with unsteady habits is not. And besides there are some superior Asiatic mechanics who are capable of earning the best wages paid. But the proposition, as stated by Justice Frear is correct in general.

But the conditions under which high priced labor may be employed is another and important branch of inquiry.

VINDICATE THE ARMY.

The Advertiser suggested some time ago that the army post should be located at a distance from the town. This is the view entertained by intelligent officers, and good civilians on the Mainland, who are familiar with the character of army posts. Some of the jingoes told us the suggestion was a reflection on the character of the army.

The incidents of last Monday night are the very best evidence of the need of such a measure. The general permission which allows men to freely enter a town, and enter the saloons was the cause of that disgraceful affair.

If the native police on Monday night had been fully instructed in their duties, there would have been bloodshed in all probability. Here was a detachment of soldiers under the command of drunken officers of the Army wearing its uniform. The native police could not challenge these officers in uniform and demand their authority for declaring Martial law. Had they done so, or had they assumed that the officers were acting without authority, and, consequently arrested them for disorderly conduct, a collision would have taken place. Officers who were so drunk that they did not know what they were doing, would not hesitate to direct violent action and did so direct.

A hysterical view of the case should be avoided. Disorderly conduct by enlisted men is, and will be overlooked. But when a trained officer of the army, a Regular, is guilty of an offense which would be severely punished if it was committed on the Mainland, it is only fair to ask that the same treatment of the case be made here. It is not simply a question of a violation of local law. It is the question of maintaining the high character of the men who command the army. It may be expected that in due time the honor of the Army will be vindicated.

PROGRESS.

Hawaii is progressing. Its Press is evidence of the fact. Only a few years ago one daily paper struggled for existence in Honolulu, with but meager news columns and varying fortunes. Now there are four English dailies and the Advertiser finds difficulty in squeezing the news and advertisements into from eight to twelve pages a day.

The Press of Honolulu is up-to-date both in its news methods and its mechanical plants. In this latter respect the Hawaiian Gazette Company has easily taken and kept the lead. Although already running two linotype machines for sixteen hours a day its growing business necessitates an increase of plant, and an order goes forward by the next outgoing steamer for an additional linotype, as well as for a power cutter and other machinery rendered necessary by the growth of business.

While wishing its contemporaries all the success that their enterprise entitles them to, the Gazette Company intends in the future as in the past to continue in the lead by sheer force of merit and completeness of facilities for turning out work.

ABOUT LABOR.

In Justice Frear's paper upon the labor question, alluded to in our Saturday issue, he discusses the question, whether or not the white man can labor in the tropics. He declares that "our climate is an inducement rather than an obstacle to immigration. It compares with many of the climates, in which white laborers now live about as it does with the climates from which our Asiatics come."

The fact that the Portuguese make excellent laborers here, and come from a climate by no means tropical should be a sufficient answer to the question. If the question is confined to Europeans and Americans living in a cold climate, the experience of the Americans in Florida and Texas should settle the question. For in those regions, according to the census reports, the white man, as a field hand, commands nearly double the wages of the negro. The objection made to the ability of the American to labor in the tropics is generally made by those who, without much consideration, prefer cheap Asiatic labor to any other kind.

Leaving aside the Portuguese laborers, there may be obtained from Europe an ample supply of laborers, both Germans and Italian. While it is easy to make this statement, it will be difficult to obtain the labor. All the world is asking for laborers. The United States instead of having a surplus of them, is taking them in at the rate of three hundred thousands per annum. In normal conditions, the rate of wages paid in the States is the highest paid in any country. It naturally imports, rather than exports laborers. It has many millions of acres of land untitled for want of a laboring population. In the Southern States large numbers of cheap Italian laborers are employed in building railroads in preference to the negro, because the negro prefers to live on his patch of ground, and for other reasons, refuses to meet the demand for that kind of labor, although the price of it is \$1 per day.

While the United States ought not to export laborers, and does not under normal conditions, there will always be a percentage of men, among 71,000,000 of people who desire to emigrate. Many are moved to it by physical weakness, and the dislike of a cold climate. Many, while alleging this as a reason, are really in search of better opportunities to secure larger wages, and ignorantly believe that in the first stages of national growth, the pressure of population has been reached, and that America must be abandoned. In spite of these drawbacks, however, a considerable and sufficient labor supply from the Mainland may be obtained for these Islands if adequate means are taken to secure it. Someone asked the great engineer Brunel if he could bridge the British Channel. He replied: "I can do anything with money." The question is a practical one.

After the Islands have been virtually surrendered to the Asiatics, so far as labor is concerned, it will require marvelous energy, intelligence, and management to supplant that labor with Americans. Even in the promising coffee industry, in which the small farmer should flourish, the tendency is to employ the Asiatic. It is even said that the industry will decline unless cheap Asiatic labor can be obtained. Just so long, and it is the universal experience, as one class of men have the opportunity to obtain the labor of a cheaper class, it will not, as a rule, do manual labor of its own.

One of the difficulties to contend with in introducing the American laborer lies here. For the moment that he believes, whether it is true or not, that he can benefit himself by employing cheap labor, he will make every effort to become, himself, an employer of labor. The poorest white man in our Southern States employs the negro at low wages, and lives on his labor, even if it is not economical. He knows nothing about economic laws. Nor does his brother laborer at the North.

While these drawbacks, only slightly touched upon, will not resist a powerful movement towards the use of American labor in the production of sugar, they indicate one phase of the serious nature of the labor problem here.

A supply of European laborers is still another question.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY.

What are the unwritten rules of etiquette practiced by the members of the Historical Society? What must be the age of an event before it becomes interesting, and worthy of the Society's notice? Does remoteness in occurrence give it the same value as time gives to the eggs sought by Chinese gourmets?

These questions are earnestly asked, because the Society utterly ignores the presence of its "gifted fellow townsman," Mr. Jas. A. Wilder who has recently made most interesting researches in the Island of Borneo, and carries in his pocket a most valuable contribution to the science of ethnology. No

traveler from Marco Polo to Stanley has displayed Mr. Wilder's rare power of furnishing a plain, unvarnished, and therefore singularly reliable, tale of experience and impressions in strange lands.

It is reserved to one born in Hawaii to discover in the Island of Borneo, and in that part of it known as Brunel, that rarest of all creatures, the "Connecting Link." Darwin and Wallace, it is well known, agreed that a certain species of ape, in the structure of its brain, its innate love of alcohol, and in other anatomical phenomena, formed the connecting link between man and the animals. Both of these great naturalists located this rare creature in the Island of Borneo, but both of them died in grief because they could not find him and shake hands with him. Mr. Wilder will now put at rest the question which has caused so much frantic disturbance among ethnologists. As he has discovered in Brunel, and verified in person, the Connecting Link, vulgarly known as the mas or orang-outang, it is of the utmost importance that every circumstance connected with this discovery should be recorded for information of future ages. The opportunity is one of a lifetime. The attitude, the look, the clothing, if any, the language of this anthropological pillar of human evolution should be carefully described. When man, for the first time, through our townsman, approached this eminent Simian, he respectfully, we are told, asked him the question: "Are you it?" and the reply was courteous but decided, "I am it." We all desire to listen with breathless interest to the details of the interview that attended this meeting.

The German poet, Heine, said that the constant melancholy of the ape in the Zoological garden in Paris was due to the increasing degradation of man, his descendant. Did this great Simian of Brunel entertain like views? Did he regard man as an "ascend" or "descend"? Was he proud of the fact that he stood as the bridge over the gulf between man and beast? Had he written any works on the psychic difference between them? Had he a religion and a creed? In the lack of wise and able men in Hawaii would he accept the governorship of the territory?

It is said that, after many confidential interviews, Mr. Wilder secured an "option" on this distinguished Simian, for the purpose of bringing it before the learned men of the world, with certain incidental pecuniary advantages to the promoter.

It is also said that the Rajah of the Sultanate of Brunel offered Mr. Wilder the office of Prime Minister of that remote district, upon condition that he would make a loan of \$500 to the Rajah, and would secure annexation to the United States. While considering the proposition, our townsman made this marvelous discovery of the Connecting Link, obtained an "option" on him, and declined the munificent proposition of the Ruler of the Dyaks.

Do the members of the Historical Society hear the bugle call of Science? Why then do they slumber?

THE KINDERGARTEN.

Those who are conducting the kindergarten schools are building wiser than they know. If Froebel were alive and could inspect them, he would marvel at their efficiency and use.

It is not necessary to admit all of the claims which its advocates make for the system. It is enough that it is most valuable and is solving many problems in the education of the races that have hitherto remained unsolved. It utilizes that period in the child's life for the preparation of skill in the arts and trades, which hitherto has been wasted, to the injury of the child, the parents, and the community. It is the grand movement of modern philanthropy against the evils of poverty. For poverty is the synonym of ignorance. No intelligent community should tolerate paupers. Therefore, the kindergarten is the first barricade erected against want and crime and intemperance.

One sees in these schools, established at this late day of the world's life, how limited the wisdom of the world has been. We have been shooting about our progress, and wealth, and national grandeur, while the statesmen and the people failed to recognize the force of this humble system in reorganizing society, and building up communities. Even today, the people are more interested in the doings of a battleship than in the work of a system, which marks the beginning of the end of human misery. As true religion cannot flourish where there is ignorance and poverty, the Kindergarten becomes the Apostle of true religion, though the child does not bear the name of God, and learns of Him only through His physical manifestations, and through a consciousness of moral law.

Dreyfus may get a new trial. He may be either convicted or acquitted. He may die in prison. Whatever his end or the ending of his case, France will be a long time getting exonerated from the stigma of the affair.

HAWAIIAN CONSTITUTIONS.

The first constitution of the Hawaiian Islands was proclaimed fifty-eight years ago last Saturday. This period of time in the history of a nation is insignificant. This constitution was the public record and evidence of the emancipation of the people from arbitrary rule. The forces that established it were from without, and not from within. It was not the native who, did it, but the alien with benevolent purposes. To the native chiefs, as well as to the people, it was a surprise, for it expressed in clear and definite language only ill-defined thought. It is even doubtful whether the common native, sent as he was, had any aspirations for liberty, for he did not know what it meant.

The men who drew the instrument and recommended its adoption, and the King and the chiefs who accepted it, and made it law, for reasons which they deemed sufficient, established a legislative body, consisting of fifteen hereditary nobles, and only seven representatives. This political arrangement utterly deprived the people of any control in the administration of affairs, and simply served to give them an opportunity to express their opinions in public.

The constitution of 1852 was drafted by Dr. G. Judd, John H. and Chief Justice Lee. It retained the power in the hands of the King and nobles of his own appointment.

The third constitution, not adopted by the representatives of the people, but arbitrarily promulgated by King Kamehameha V, in 1864, modified the right of suffrage, by imposing a small property qualification, and that of reading and writing.

Altogether there have been three constitutions established over this handful of Hawaiians within fifty-six years, followed by, and ending in, the creation of a Republic, and annexation to the United States. So brief has been the national life, in the garb and clothing of civilization, it will, in the distant future, be remarkable in historical writings for its brevity. But even this brief national life as a civilized state furnishes some rare material for illustrating what the botanists would call the "crossing" of Anglo-Saxon institutions upon the Polynesian.

EXCISE LAWS.

The New York State Excise Commission has recently published a compilation of the excise laws of the States and Territories. Several of these laws indicate the difficulties of regulating the liquor traffic, and in some instances the insincerity of the legislators.

Vermont adopted prohibitory laws in 1852. The manufacture of spirituous or fermented liquors is strictly forbidden. But it is not a violation of the law to make cider or ferment it for home use. It is well known that cider "turns" quickly, and develops a high percentage of alcohol. The majority of farmers freely use sweet cider, and are not willing to throw it away, when it has fermented. Their cellars become reservoirs for strong fermented liquor as well as vinegar. In one of its stages of development it is popularly known as "Jersey lightning." While the statute books of the State sternly forbid the manufacture of certain kinds of alcoholic drinks, they allow every farmer to fill his barrels with the crudest form of alcoholic stuff. An old New England hotel keeper observed many years ago: "The farmers' wives have never been able to explain why the 'old men' generally become so lively about Christmas time."

Again, in the State of California, there is much confusion regarding the use of liquors, owing to the importance of the wine industry. If the sale of alcoholic drinks is an evil, so then should be its manufacture. One of the largest assets of the Stanford University is an extensive vineyard, where brandy is distilled. While the income from the sale of this brandy supports the professors and teachers, and advances the cause of education, it brings no doubt much misery to many people. While, so far as the trustees of the University are concerned, the inhabitants of the State may freely become intoxicated on Stanford brandy, yet no student of the University is allowed to use it on the University grounds.

The most earnest advocates of prohibition are confronted with these conditions. The Almighty has so arranged it, undoubtedly for some wise purpose, that every vegetable that contains sugar may readily produce alcohol, and has provided a great variety of vegetables and plants that contain sugar. If the sugar producing plants were only few in number, their products might be brought under control. The hotel keeper, quoted above, also remarked that, "the Almighty and the apple trees were everlastingly working again temperance."

Probably the temperance movement will take its best, and most effective form, when the social conditions of the world are so adjusted that men and women will have no "thirst," or a modified one, and the saloon will have no place, as the lantana has no place in a well cultivated cane field.

THE PASSING HOUR.

Rapid Transit Company affairs are moving safely and at good pace.

They might cut up that old Chinese wall and use the sections for partitions.

Admiral Dewey has been classified as the "The Immortal George No. 2."

The base ball players have signed a protocol and appointed a peace commission.

California, noted for daisies and other flowers, is to have the Jersey Lily as a permanent feature.

It is to be regretted that the base ball players do not appear to appreciate the fact that hostilities have ceased.

The solicitude for public morals of some of the people objecting to saloon open doors is touching as it is surprising.

Manila's lottery has been abolished by the American authorities. This will be a severe blow to the people who expected to win prizes.

Welcome American farmers for Ewa. May you live long and be happy. You will like Hawaii, and Hawaii has been kindly up to date to all willing to toil.

Effect of certain Summer School results must be wearing away. Two teachers were recently heard talking "shop" thirty minutes without a mention of appreciation.

In the conduct of the Kindergarten movement in this place a number of ladies have shown surprising force and ability.

There was an insurgent leader in South America a few years ago who acquired a navy and then a high class death certificate, with a big red seal with flowing tassel. Aguinaldo seems somehow to have acquired a navy.

In Hawaii hereafter it is to be the North American political revolution with ballots instead of the adapted South American revolution with bullets and cold victuals.

If the Honolulu people who have taken up home at Oakland only keep on that side of the bay they will escape the clutches of the sure thing man who frequent fairs and circuses.

The coffee trust is selling sugar and the sugar trust is selling coffee and the rates are cut rates. Between Havermeyer and Arbuckle it is a case of warred as Honolulu martial law point.

Chaplain McIntire, who is to be court martialled for sneaking at the work of certain American ships and officers in the Santiago engagement will offer the defense of temporary insanity. This plea fits his case to a nicety.

Appereception, declares a foremost educator, is now a Summer School backnumber. It has been succeeded by the Organic Circuit and Co-ordination. It must be admitted that all are proper subjects for investigation.

The American war investigation commission goes into secret session for a preliminary meeting and the newspapers yell "whitewash" in alarm. In Hawaii would accustom the yelling editors to the close confidential transaction of public business.

Perhaps the number of people here who like good poetry is limited, but the whole company of them will be anxious to see the new book of rhyme from Frank Putnam, the American versifier, who is so healthful, scholarly and popular.

The little gods of war who have been pocketing the applications of volunteers for discharges have been called to book. A general order from Washington instructs that all such applications must be forwarded through the regular channels without delay.

A four-ply hero of Santiago may get down this way in a few months. It is more than likely that Gen. Shafter will succeed Gen. Merriam as commander of the Department of California. Gen. Merriam will go back to the Department of Columbia.

No first class naval station is complete without a dispatch boat, so the Government at Washington will send to Honolulu the fast tug "Albatross" to carry the "Pearlman," and best known perhaps for the towage of the bark Sharpshooter nearly 2,000 miles. The "Albatross" was sold to the navy department early in the war and was outfitted as one of the auxiliary fleet.

Patience, sometimes called waiting, is a most necessary accomplishment or attribute. Its exercise is tedious and trying at times, however. The New York political bosses who have been staggered by the Roosevelt boom will scarcely have time to wait for the war heroism sentiment to wear away.

The Lukens Iron and Steel Company is a Pennsylvania concern with an extensive plant. It is controlled by members of the Society of friends. The owners bring their religion right into business, for they have instructed the manager to refrain from bidding for the supply of war material of any sort.

It is more than likely that there is over-statement in the reports from the Klondike on general sickness at Dawson. The death rate there appears very large for the reason that Dawson is a population center and has several hospitals. It is not intended to intimate that hospital treatment causes death.

Mr. Carson, Q. C., addressing a jury the other day, said: "Gentlemen, the charges against my clients are only mares' nests, which have been traced to their birth, and are found to have had neither origin nor existence." Mr. Carson is a member of the English Bar, but he still remains an Irishman in speech.

What an admirably well regulated and well governed institution or arm is the navy. Not a breath of complaint, with all its great and effective service. For one thing the navy has the advantage of being able to carry its base of supplies along, while the landmen who go to the front can only be satisfied, apparently, when there is some means devised for discarding many wants.

A MOONLIT LANAI

Description of a Company Dinner at Waikiki.

AN OCCASION TO INSPIRE

Host and Hostess—The Guests.
Manner of Contriving a Gathering—Only in Hawaii.

"Ah, my friend, I am so glad to see you," said the hostess as she swept gracefully forward and slipped one small hand confidently into that of a good looking young fellow with U. S. V. in gold letters on his collar.

The thin, silken, texture of her gown floated behind her as she walked, its fullness suggesting the delicate material of the fairy tale, yards of which could be slipped through a wedding ring, and fell in clinging folds, when she paused, against garments as soft and sheer and full as itself.

"I'm glad to be here," said the young volunteer with a lazy laugh and a slight drawl; "I need relaxation."

His easy position, however, did not convey the idea of stress of work or tension of nerves. He turned, as he spoke, to receive the warm hand grasp and cordial greeting of his host.

"Oh! that husband of mine!" groaned the hostess, "Dear, do you know that your cravat is under one ear?" The look accompanying her tone of despair over her husband was one of pure pride in him.

"Beware of matrimony!" said the host with his happy laugh; and the young volunteer said the warning came too late.

His hostess groaned once more. "Oh, these strangers that we take in without a question!" She sighed, "How do we know what your past has been? We imbibed the impression that you were unmarried, still it is said that when you were thrown from your horse, the other day, your first audible exclamation referred to your wife and little ones."

"What could be more praiseworthy?" rejoined the young fellow, "it wasn't as if there was nobody within hearing distance."

"My!" said the hostess, and her exclamation held a hint of severity. She turned towards the lanai. "Do you know all these good people?" she asked with a gesture in the direction of a group of her guests; "come, let me introduce you."

She moved forward followed by the volunteer and her husband. "Ah!" said the young volunteer, pausing as he advanced within full view of the lanai and the moonlit waves that rolled up to its very edge. His tone was full of a feeling more potent than any compliment.

The lanai's smooth floor stretched broad and long under its protecting roof, to the sea and within a few feet of its outer edge round white pillars, supporting the roof at intervals, marked the beginning of an uncovered portion which was bathed in the soft light of the moon. Through the low, open railing enclosing the lanai, the water could be seen as it shone and heaved and lightly rolled, and further out the waves rippled and danced, and still further they gently broke into tiny, lazy white caps showing up in snowy contrast to the leaden hollows and depths, where the waters sank, before the soft breeze playing over them tossed them up to reflect the silvery splendor of the full moon's rays. Against the subdued, grey tints of the sky the feathery little clouds rested like white down, and the moon sailed slowly on, slipping under the shelter of one, shining through the transparent veiling of another to beam forth with renewed brilliancy when, slipping away, from the tiny clouds too small to detain her long, she reached the stretch of sky beyond. Far, far out, way along into the fathomless horizon, the waves like silvery lava heaved and rolled and followed each other, chased in to shore by the trade breezes that reached the lanai in soft, balmy gusts.

The Waianae mountains in the distance, and then the line of hills with the valleys lying below, the twinkling lights in the harbor, the cocoanut trees along the shores, the laughing voices, coming faintly from a distance, of some natives in moonlight bathing were all part of the charm of this lanai of Waikiki.

The guests were just a little quiet as their gaze, wandered over sea and land, and then back to each other and around the open lanai with its dining table in one corner, laden with handsome silver and glass and festive with faintly colored roses and delicate green maiden hair. Five or six tall, slender lamps with dainty shades through which glowed rays that might rival the moon for purity and brilliancy and would certainly put to shame the electric light, were placed in and out amidst the flowers. Through the wide door way, beyond the table, was the enclosed lanai that led through portieres to the rest of the house. Magnificent, branching palms, their glossy, dark green leaves reaching almost to the ceiling showed richly against the cream tinted walls; a few odd chairs, a handsome screen, and tables that were a study in rare woods, with an exquisite bronze or two and a home touch lent by flowers, books, and photographs, all lit up by lamps, whose artistic shading were delightful to the eye, could be seen through the broad opening.

"Abi wela mai nei loko i ka hana a ke aloha E lalewa nei kuu kiko Koni-koni lani i ka puwale."

Sang the native boys, seated in one corner over the sea. "Come," said the hostess again to the volunteer, and they moved forward

to join the guests who were out at the utmost limit of the lanai, some seated on the broad top of the railing, some standing and others in comfortable, easy chairs. They all greeted the volunteer with the various degrees of warmth, or lack of it, peculiar to their temperaments, training, or acquired social manner.

The host and hostess had brought together a congenial party of friends. There was the man with white hair and fresh complexion who wore glasses and whom nobody ever dreamt of classing with the old people because of the youth that dwelt within him, cropping out in his springing step, his bubbling spirits, his hearty, whole souled manner and his unaffected interest in people and events.

Then there was the handsome girl of Hawaiian birth who did not pretend to see the advantages of annexation, but who had none the less a keen appreciation for the American army officer, and not one jot the less for his gallant brothers of the navy. And there was the conventional American society girl, young, pretty, and not over proud of being a kamaaina because she had been that long enough and sighed for larger worlds to conquer. She had a low, sweet voice and a way of glancing up through her eye lashes that was effective, also she could place a flower in her hair with a delightful result possible only to one brought up amongst them.

The only other woman, besides the hostess, was the young matron whose political convictions were, though not popular, so ably expressed that the matter was often obscured by the manner. Her husband being absent on one of the other islands, she had been bidden to the feast to supply an element that might offset the qualities, all the more marked because a trifle crude, of the girls. A young man, a college graduate, but with his student days far enough behind him to have traveled—and lived—a good talker, with a fund of humor and a reputation for being funny which he was, when lazy, apt to deplore, was there—so his hostess had informed him—"to live up to his reputation." A couple of army officers completed the party, for the hostess living at Waikiki in their midst was of course, bound to stand in with the army. One was a man of rank, and had a name apart from his career as a soldier and he was courted by the women. The combination of brass buttons and celebrity, enough of an attraction in themselves was added to and completed by a manner towards their sex which had a deference that conveyed a subtle compliment. The other was a man made for dinners, having an appreciation for the good things of life and, besides, a laugh that was ready, jolly and an incentive calculated to stir up one's best conversational efforts.

Six men and four women. But the hostess always did the inviting and she believed in a discrepancy of numbers—on the right side—and at least her women guests never failed to approve her methods. Cocktails were passed around by a soft footed attendant and a few moments afterwards the party was seated at the table.

The hostess had placed the army man of rank on one side of her and the college graduate at her left. The maid of Hawaii was between the army man of rank and the soldier with the jolly laugh. The young matron was between the college graduate and the volunteer; next to him was the pretty American girl, and then the host. On the other side of the host was the grey haired gentleman and this brought three men together, but the grey haired gentleman was the only one without any girl at all and he didn't care, particularly as he was twisting a sentence in his mind into a subtlety so rare that its true significance could only appear to those who read between the lines next day.

The conversation flowed from the beginning, and the wine also, for everything was lavish on this lanai at Waikiki. The volunteer talked a great deal to the American girl and the gist of his remarks was not over soothing, for he spoke of her sex as types and he said he preferred them dusky. This was too impersonal for any girl.

The college graduate was elucidating a theory of his about a system of education for women, in which they should be trained to light talk, and graceful accomplishments, instead of wasting the fleeting hours of youth in algebra, history and the usual school routine. The young matron, who felt that she had a mind, waxed indignant at what she called a "Japanese geisha destiny" for all women.

The maid of Hawaii was interesting to the two army men between whom she was seated for they had never met a girl quite like her.

The army man of rank studied her and the scenery and everybody was glad to see his evident interest and they wondered what heroine he would choose from the islands. The grey haired gentleman put a period to the sentence over which he was puzzling after introducing a comma with fine effect, and he proceeded to indulge in delightful flights of fancy about an imaginary, ideal cottage at Waikiki. This afforded great amusement to his host whose ideas for cottages at the beach were turned into palaces in the inspiration of their drawing.

The native boys in the back ground sang their plaintive airs and occasionally a hula of infectious gaiety. Their soft, sweet voices seemed to melt on the balmy air and to blend with the whisper of the waters and the sighing of the breezes.

"Ah," said the young matron whose sympathy, though not her parentage, was Hawaiian, "The old Hawaii is gone! My country will never be the same again."

"My country 'tis of thee," hummed the college graduate somewhat irreverently; and his thought wandered to his last best girl in the last country he had visited. The maid of Hawaii said nothing, but her expressive brown eyes held depths of pathos as they gazed far away over the moonlit scene beyond the lanai. The three army men reflected that Hawaii was good enough for them as American territory and a whole lot better than Manila any way. The American girl surprised herself

with a throb of patriotism as she remembered that the land of her adoption was at last one with the land of her forefathers. And the hostess sighed and murmured pensively of evolution and the survival of the fittest.

"Do you get your meat of the Metropolitan Meat Market?" asked the volunteer with some animation, "I need points."

But the hostess could not drop down to meet. She rose and pushed back her chair. "We will have coffee in the moonlight," she said, as she led the way out by the railing.

Under the starry sky and the clear light of the moon, with the gentle lapping of the surf and the murmuring caresses of the wind, as it played with the little ripples, one seemed to be out on the deck of a ship—a sort of fairy vessel that gave one all the delightful effect of sea and sky, without any of the usual disadvantages.

"No pen could portray a moonlight dinner on a lanai at Waikiki!" said the army man of rank with an emphasis that pleased his host and hostess. "Imagine putting moonlight into language!" said the army man with his jolly laugh. "It would take a Frenchman," said the volunteer with a feeling that showed a predilection for French novels.

"I'll have it done!" exclaimed the grey haired gentleman.

"Have it done?" echoed a chorus.

"Certainly," said the grey haired gentleman, "Will you do it?" he added turning to the army man of rank, who promptly and modestly pleaded incapability. "Will you?" he asked his hostess whose negative answer was positive enough to admit of no argument. "Very well then; I have millions who dare not say me nay," continued the gentleman. "Perhaps they haven't the touch of genius, but they have sentences all prepared for emergency calls and they have been trained to string them together. I will go to my office and issue my order: 'One moonlight dinner on a lanai at Waikiki.'"

And so it was done.

BEEF SITUATION.

States Concerns Have Eye on the Local Market.

It is seven instead of six cents as said yesterday, that the graziers are to have from the Metropolitan Meat Company for their beef hereafter. The advance is one cent. G. J. Waller, manager for the Metropolitan, says again that for the present there will be no advance to the consumer. He suggests that people who aver that short weight is given should watch the scales or do weighing on their own account. The Metropolitan people, by the way, have claimed for a long time that there was nothing in their retail department and that they would just as soon close it. The trouble is that there is no market for the rough pieces.

The Western Meat Company (Swift & Co.) and other concerns in the States have their eye on this market and will likely go into business here when the refrigerator ships of the Polynesia company are put on.

To Test Oleo.

To distinguish butter from oleomargarine, according to Professor Taylor, of the Department of Agriculture, have on hand a small vial of sulphuric acid, using a glass stopper for safety. A few drops combined with butter will turn it first a whitish yellow and in ten minutes a brick red. If oleomargarine is treated in the same way it first becomes of a clear amber and in twenty minutes turns to a deep crimson. Use a small glass rod when making the experiment and also compare the results by using both articles at the same time.

It Was Loaded.

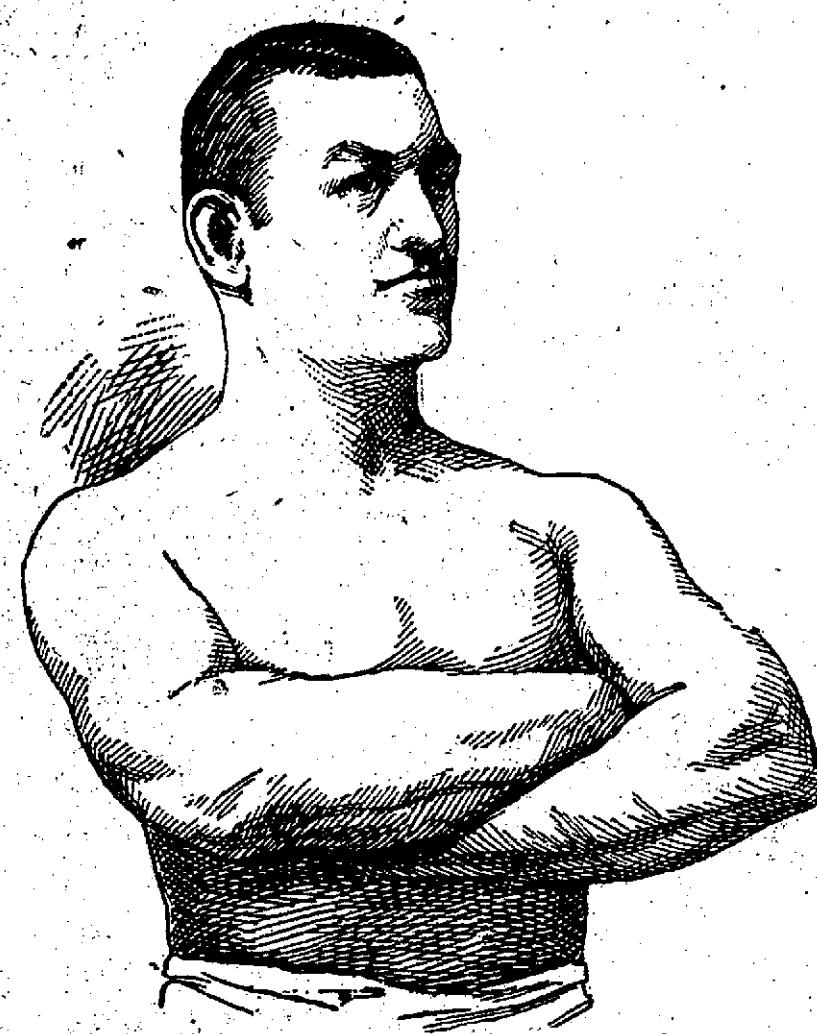
Corp. Casserly, of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, Company D, while climbing to the summit of Diamond head, discovered the barrel of a rifle standing in the ground. On pulling it out it proved to be a Winchester rifle. The breech and chamber had been buried in the ground. It contained eleven shots. On pulling the trigger one shot was discharged. The rifle has probably laid there since the insurrection of January 6, 1895.

A RABBI DISCUSSES.

An Important Question and Offers Some Valuable Opinions.

Rabbi L. Liebman, of 715 South Fourth street, Hamilton, O., is well known in that city, in the countries bordering on Indiana, those abutting on the Ohio river, as far west as Scioto and as far north as Springfield. However much a follower of the redoubtable Colonel Ingersoll might dispute the pulp utterances of the reverend gentleman he would go back on the teachings of agnosticism if he refuses to believe the evidence of his senses. The Rabbi challenges investigation and will be only too pleased to corroborate what is here made public, by correspondence or a personal interview. Now read what he says: "I have not been very much troubled with my kidneys further than having an attack of lumbago or backache or lameness in the lumbar region. I had also dizziness and headache when my back was troubling me so much. I can usually tell when these attacks of the kidneys are coming on by a peculiar feeling in my eyes. I was in intense pain when I procured Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, but I had not taken very many before I was completely relieved of the whole of it. I am quite freed from the aching in my back and the lameness. They acted so promptly I am confident they are a good kidney medicine. From my experience I would not hesitate to recommend them and I have no objection to your referring to me as one who can vouch for them."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box, or 5 boxes for \$2.50, by all dealers, or will be forwarded by mail to any address on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, agents for the islands.



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The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

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CLEAR HAVANA FILLER.

SOLD FOR 5 CENTS EACH

TROPIC OILS

Cylinder and Engine, the best used in these islands. We were just out of Tropic Oil when the "Iolani" arrived with a small lot to keep us going till December. We have two hundred and twenty-five barrels on the way now, which will arrive at different times between December and March and we do not propose to run short of Tropic stock the coming sugar season if we can help it. That it is a good oil and satisfactory is shown by the great increase in demand each season.

We have testimonials from many of the best known engineers in these islands, but if you have not tried the oil a barrel of each will convince you quicker than any number of letters can.

Tropic is made to sell, but it is also made to use and we are not afraid to have it tested. Your money back if a trial barrel don't prove good oil. Tropic for sale by the gallon, or barrel, at

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OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

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British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

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CAPITAL.....£1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

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SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co

OF BRELIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BRELIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,

River and Land Transport,

of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - - - - - 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies - - - - - 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks - - - - - 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - - - - - 8,890,000

Capital their reinsurance companies - - - - - 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks - - - - - 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897,

£13,558,989.

1-Authorized Capital-£2,000,000 £

Subscribed - - - - - 2,750,000

Paid up Capital - - - - - 687,500 0 0

2-Life Funds - - - - - 2,745,819 7 9

3-Life and Annuity Funds - - - - - 10,127,670 1 0

£13,558,989 8 9

Revenue Fire Branch - - - - - 1,541,577 3 9

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches - - - - - 1,276,611 1 0

£2,818,188 4 9

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are held from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

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